TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL. IX. FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, JULY 12, 1859. NO. 56.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. J. JAMES,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

☞ Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky. feb26 w&t-wtf

JAMES P. METCALFE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on St. Clair street, over Drs. Sneed & Roddman's. [feb22 w&t-wtf

G. W. CRADDOCK.....CHARLES F. CRADDOCK
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Frankfort, Ky.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in copartnership in all the Courts holden in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. jan4 w&t-wt.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Frankfort, Ky.,

WILL practice Law in all the Courts in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the bridge.
dec31 w&t-wtf

JOHN A. MONROE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice Law in the Court of Appeals, in the Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of debts for non-residents in any part of the State.
He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgements of deeds, and other writing to be used or recorded in other States; and, as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, etc.
☞ OFFICE, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House. nov15 tf.

P. U. MAJOR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House. Will practice in the circuit courts of the 8th Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and all other courts held in Frankfort.

S. D. MORRIS.
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES in all the courts held in Frankfort, and in the adjoining counties. He will attend particularly to the collection of debts in any part of the State. All business confided to him will meet with prompt attention.
☞ Office on St. Clair street in the new building next door to the Branch Bank of Kentucky, over G. W. Craddock's office. mar7 tf

JOHN M. HARLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Frankfort, Ky.

☞ Office on St. Clair st., with James Harlan.

GEO. W. PURKINS.....BEN. J. MONROE.
Purkins & Monroe,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T.,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of the Law in all the Courts of the Territory.
Office on Main street, over Smoot, Russell & Co.'s Bank. oct21 w&twtf

JOHN RODMAN
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ST. CLAIR STREET,
Two doors North of the Court-house.
'53 vf Frankfort, Ky.

CAPITAL HOTEL,
R. C. STEELE, Proprietor,
Frankfort, Ky.
May 22, 1858- tf

H. WHITTINGHAM,
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,
FRANKFORT, KY.,

CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quarterlies, on the best terms. Advance Sheets received from twenty Four Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete sets. nov27 w&t-wtf.

JOHN M. McCALLA,
Attorney at Law, and General Agent.
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

E. A. W. ROBERTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Franklin Circuit Court, and in the courts of the adjoining counties.
☞ Office east side of St. Clair street, next door to Mr. Harlan's office. may19 tf

GEORGE E. ROE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GREENUPSBURG, KY.

WILL practice law in the counties of Greenup, Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court of Appeals.
Office on Main street, opposite the Court-House. jan14 wly

B. F. DINKLE,

BEGS to inform his friends, and citizens of Frankfort and surrounding counties generally, that he is prepared to execute all descriptions of House, Sign, and Fancy Painting, in the best style, and on moderate terms.
Jobs attended to in town and country, and satisfaction warranted in all cases. Orders left at the hardware store of Mr. John Haly, next door to the Farmers' Bank, will receive the most prompt attention. jan11 w&t-wtf

ALE and BEER!
LEXINGTON BREWERY!!

THE undersigned, returning his thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him heretofore, begs leave to inform his customers, and the public in general, that having considerably enlarged his establishment, and furnished the same with all the modern improvements in machinery, apparatus, &c., he is now prepared to furnish a superior article of
Ale, Beer, Lager Beer, &c.
Distillers can be furnished at all times with prime Barley, Malt, and Hops.
At the same time he takes pleasure in stating that Messrs. PFEIFFER & KAHR have accepted the sole agency for the sale of his Ale and Beer for Frankfort and vicinity, and will always have on hand and for sale a sufficient stock of the same at manufacturer's prices, freight added.
All orders intrusted to the same will be filled with promptness and dispatch.
nov1e w&t-wtf D. F. WOLF.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
Boot and Shoe Manufactory!
LOESCH & SCHWER

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have formed a partnership for the purpose of manufacturing BOOTS AND SHOES of every description, for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, at the lowest prices. We warrant all of our work to give perfect satisfaction. Shop in Barstow's building, on Market street. mar24 w&t-wtf

EGBERT & WRIGHT,
HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS

IN all the late and fashionable styles. Graining, Varnishing, and Polishing; Gilding, Zinc, Oriental and Grecian Painting; Glazing and Paper Hanging. All work done in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms. All orders promptly attended to. Shop on Main street, Frankfort, Ky. mar24 w&t-wly

Opportunity for Business.

WE wish to engage active and energetic Agents (either Ladies or Gentlemen) for every Town, Village, and County in the United States.
Agents can realize from $500 to $1,000 per year.
For full particulars, address (inclosing stamp.)
S. A. DEWEY & CO.,
my30 w3m Box 151 P. O., Philadelphia, Pa.

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Seed & Agricultural Warehouse,
ESTABLISHED 1841.

ARTHUR PETER.....JAMES BUCHANAN.
PETER & BUCHANAN,
(SUCCESSORS TO MUNN & BUCHANAN,)
LOUISVILLE, Ky.,

MANUFACTURERS of Cumming's Straw and Corn Stalk cutter, Krauser's Cider Mills, Railroad Wheelbarrows, Steel Plows, Corn Shellers, Chain Pumps, and Agricultural Implements generally. Also dealers in Garden and Grass Seeds, Lime, Hydraulic Cement, Plaster Paris, Apples, Potatoes, &c., Horse Powers and Threshers, Reaping and Mowing Machines, Wheat Fans, &c.
No. 484 Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky.
☞ Catalogue of Seeds and Implements sent by mail gratis on application. apr14 w&t-w6m.

MORTON & GRISWOLD,
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,
PRINTERS,
And Blank Book Manufacturers,
No. 159 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

BANKS, Steamboat Clerks, Clerks of Courts, Railroad Engineers, Insurance Companies, Merchants and others supplied at short notice. All work warranted. Their Books are made of the Best Material and in the most durable manner.
Book and Job Printing Neatly Executed.
apr7 w6m

THE BEST SCHOOL BOOKS.
BUTLER'S GRAMMARS,
GOODRICH'S READERS,
EDITED BY NOBLE BUTLER.

PARENTS, and TEACHERS look to your interest, and do not be humbugged by interested agents. These are the best books and are recommended by the "STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION," and are published in Kentucky. by
ap7 w6 n MORTON & GRISWOLD.

A. JAEGER.....P. JAEGER.
A. JAEGER & Co.
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FRENCH CHINA,

GLASS and Earthenware, No. 239 Lake street, Chicago, Ill., Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth street, Mozart Hall, between Market and Jefferson streets, Louisville, Ky.
mar22 w&t-wtf.

SAMUEL L. LEE.....J. W. OWEN.
Boots & Shoes,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!
Spring Goods Just Received.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED a splendid assortment of Men's, Ladies', Misses' and Children's SHOES and GAITERS, which we intend to sell as cheap as any other house in the city.
SAM'L L. LEE & CO., 449 Market street, second door above Fourth, Louisville, Ky.
mar24 w&t-wly

GEO. H. CARY.....H. L. TALBOT.
CARY & TALBOT,
SUCCESSORS TO
(BELL, TALBOT & Co.,)

DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, PAINTS, Oils, &c., 453 Market street, between Third and Fourth, Louisville, Ky.
☞ Particular attention paid to Physicians' orders. mar22 w&t-wly

N. V. GERHART,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES & LACES,
No. 106 Fourth street, opposite Mozart Hall,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

FINE FLOWERS and Head Dresses, Notions, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, &c. The latest styles of CLOTH CLOAKS and MANTILLAS kept always on hand and made to order. sep23 w&t-wly

J. H. MONTGOMERY'S.
TAILORING
AND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
No 467 Jefferson Street, bet. 3d & 4th, (North side,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

SILKS, Satins, Velvets, Plush, Crape, Merinoes, Broad Cloth, Shawl, Parasols, Ribbons, &c., dyed to any color.
☞ GENTLEMEN'S Clothing of every description Renovated and Repaired in a superior manner, warranted not to be equaled in this or any other city.
☞ Orders from the country promptly attended to. oct8 t w&wly

JOSEPH HADDOX.....LOUIS HADDOX
HADDOX & BRO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN R. HALL,)
COACH AND CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
Third st., east side, bet. Market and Jefferson,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE will manufacture and keep on hand CARRIAGES of every description and latest fashion. sep23 w&t-wly

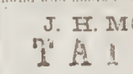
J. C. WEBB.....E. E. LEVERING.
WEBB & LEVERING,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
No. 521, South side Main Street, three doors below Third Street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

COURT BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER. oct19 w&t-wly

HENRY WEHMHOFF,
UPHOLSTERER!
No. 517 South Side Main St., bet. 2d and 3d, Louisville, Ky.

CONSTANTLY on hand Curtain Goods, Window Shades, and Trimmings, Spring, Hair, Cotton, Moss, and Shuck Mattresses, Feather Pillows, and Bolsters.
☞ All kinds of Upholstery done at short notice and upon reasonable terms.
mar22 w&t-wtf

Melodeons---Melodeons.



MELODEONS—Just received a supply of the celebrated Melodeons manufactured by Treat & Lemley, New Haven, Conn., for which we are the Wholesale Agents of the Southwestern States, which enables us to sell them at the lowest Eastern retail prices, and to furnish dealers at factory wholesale rates. We have a long list of testimonials of the superiority of these instruments over all others, which may be seen upon application.
We shall continue to keep an assortment of Geo. A. Prince & Co.'s Melodeons, so favorably known in this market, which makes our stock of first-class Melodeons the most complete found in the West. Every instrument warranted.
TRIPP & CRAGG.
my3 w&t-wtf 109 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky.

JAS. G. MATHERS,
No. 470 MAIN STREET,
Between Fourth and Fifth, adjoining the Louisville Rolling Mill Warehouse,
Louisville, Ky.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,
AND
Furnishing Articles,
FOR
Hotels, Dwellings, Public Institutions, Steamboats, &c.

The largest, most complete, and CHEAPEST ESTABLISHMENT of the kind in the West!!
sep23 w&t-wtf

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GREAT CLOTHING HOUSE
OF
SPROULE & MANDEVILLE,
No. 187, Corner of Main & Fourth sts.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE are in weekly receipt of rich and elegant Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, from New York. Having a resident partner in New York, we are enabled to have the very latest styles and the very best material.
☞ Extra large size Garments always on hand and for sale low by
sep23 w&t-wtf SPROULE & MANDEVILLE.

M. B. SWAIN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 4 Masonic Building,
mar10 w&t-wly **Louisville, Ky.**

Mrs. MAYER'S
NEW YORK MILLINERY &
FANCY STORE,
No. 505 Market street, between Third and Fourth
sep23 w&t-wtf LOUISVILLE, KY.

SHERMAN P. WHALEY,
UNITED STATES
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Northeast Corner
Market and Third Sts.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER AT
SHORTEST NOTICE.
sep23 w&t-wly

PETER RUHL,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
DRESS TRIMMINGS,

FRINGES, Gimps, Cords and Tassels; also, Military Goods of every description, Masonic and Odd Fellows' Regalia Trimmings.
No. 115 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson,
sep23 w&t-wly LOUISVILLE, KY.

Wholesale Seed & Agricultural Warehouse.

J. D. BONDURANT,
No. 363 Sixth Street, near Main,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,

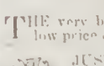
DEALER in choice Field and Garden Seeds, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, and Vines, Corn and Wheat Mills, Power and Hand Corn Shellers, Reapers, Mowers, Threshers, Wagons, Agricultural and Horticultural Implements and Machines of all sorts, Plaster, Cement, White Sand and Lime, Railroad Barrows and implements generally, &c., &c.
sep23 w&t-wtf

HART, MAPOTHER & CO.,
Lithographers and Fancy Printers,
Southwest corner Market and Third Streets,
Louisville, Ky.,
And No. 36 North Main Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every description of ENGRAVING, PEN AND CRAYON LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c., &c. oct7 w&t-wtf

JAMES B. WOOD,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER
IN HATS, CAPS, FURS, AND STRAW GOODS,
No. 451 Market st., between Third and Fourth,
Louisville, Ky.

THE very best quality of DRESS HATS at the low price of *Four Dollars.* sep23 w&t-wly



JUST RECEIVED—38 cases of the best quality of Italian, French, and German

VIOLINS,
36 cases superior American and French
GUITARS,
SAXHORNS,
ROTARY-VALVE CORNETS,
FLUTINAS
ACCORDEONS,
TUMBLING POLKAS WITH REGISTERS,
DRUMS—FIFES—FLUTES—CLARIONETS—
BANJOS—TAMBOURINES—FLAGEOLETS—
and STRINGS
of superior quality, for all instruments.
We would call the attention of dealers to the above, as we are determined to sell wholesale or retail at such prices as will be sure to please. Give us a call and see for yourselves.
TRIPP & CRAGG,
109 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky. my3 w&t-wtf

NEW VALENTINES FOR 1859
FOR this season I have a fresh and beautiful assortment at **Eastern Prices** of
VALENTINES,
Novel styles of SENTIMENTALS; ALSO,
New COMICS and Moveable COMICS

Something entirely new. Prices range from 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 75, 80, and 90 cents, and $1 00, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2 00, up to $10 00. Any quantity will be sent by mail *postage paid* on receipt of the money, or postage stamps, for small amounts. Address,
JOHN W. CLARKE, Bookseller,
Mozart Hall, Fourth street, Louisville, Ky.
jan14 w&t-wtf

U. B. EVARTS,
(Successor to Evarts & Murton,)
511 MAIN STREET,
Breckinridge Buildings, above 3d, Louisville, Ky.,

DEALER in PAPER HANGINGS,
Looking Glasses and Plates,
Cornices and Gilt Work of every description,
French Glass, Stained Glass,
Portrait and Picture Frames,
Artists' Materials.
ALSO,
DAGUERREOTYPE STOCK.

My Gallery of Oil Paintings, Engravings, and richly framed Mirrors will be found worthy of a visit. Citizens and strangers are particularly invited to call and examine. mar22 w&t-w6m

T. G. WATERS,
DEALER IN
BOOTS & SHOES,
SOUTHEAST CORNER MARKET AND FOURTH STS.
sep23 w&t-wly **Louisville, Ky.**

W. H. KEENE.....EDWARD HENSLEY
W. H. KEENE & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
CHOICE GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TOBACCO, CIGARS,
AND
ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE,
St. Clair and Wapping Streets,
FRANKFORT, KY.
All accounts due 1st of January, May, and September, interest charged after maturity.
JANUARY 3, 1859
GROCERIES, &C.

OLD Government Java and Prime Rio Coffee; Golden Syrup, Sugar House and Plantation Molasses; German, Castile, and Rosin Soap; Tallow, Star, and Sperm Candles; Mackerel in assorted packages; Hams, plain and canvassed; Sides, clear and ribbed; Shoulders, Dried Beef, and Tongues; Prime Country Lard; Flour, Meal, and Salt; Nails, (all sizes,) Shovels and Spades, best brands; Green and Black Tea; Tennent Pale Ale; Tobacco and Cigars, every variety of brands; Old Brandies, Whisky and Wine, in bottles or on draft; AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all kinds; Paints, Oils, Turpentine and Tar; Blasting and Rifle Powder; Sauces, Extracts, Pickles, and Table Oil.
jan1 w&t wtf

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

WELLS' ADEBER, PLATES 11 by 18, $700.
Do. do. do. 10 by 12, 500.
Do. CARD PRESS, 125.

The
Cincinnati Type Foundry
AND
PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE,
CORNER OF VINE AND LONGWORTH STS.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Manufacture and furnish to order every variety of
Printing Materials,
Our stock of Type is very large, both in extent and variety, including all the styles cast up by other Foundries as well as our own.
ALSO A GREAT VARIETY OF
HAND, JOB, & POWER
PRESSES,
OF OUR OWN & OTHER MANUFACTURE.
Second hand Type and Presses taken in exchange at highest prices.
Specimen Books, which are forwarded gratis to dealers, should state the name and location of their business, and specify the manner in which they may be sent, as they are too heavy for the mail.
L. F. Wells, Agent
au5

ROB'T MITCHELL.....FRED'K RAMMELSBERG.
Mitchell & Rammelsberg,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

NO. 99 west Fourth street, (next to Post-Office,) *Cincinnati.* Factory corner John and Second streets. ap7 w&t-w3m*

EDWIN R. HART.....WM. C. HICKCOX.
Bart & Hickcox,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
GOODYEAR'S INDIA RUBBER GOODS,

HOSE, STEAM PACKING & MACHINE BELTING, at Factory prices. Also, rich Fancy Goods in very great variety. Orders from dealers promptly attended to, at 49 West Fourth st., Cincinnati, Ohio.
ap7 w&t-wly

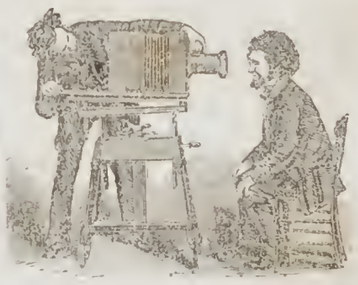
F. W. Rauch,
PUBLISHER AND DEALER IN
SHEET MUSIC.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, Strings, &c., 82 west Fourth street, 2d door east of Vine, *Cincinnati,* Ohio.
☞ Music bound; Pianos tuned and repaired. Orders by mail promptly attended to. ap7 w&t-wly

CARPETING.

I AM NOW OPENING
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
ENGLISH & AMERICAN CARPETS, &C.
Comprising all the LATEST STYLES AND PATTERNS. Will be sold
VERY LOW FOR CASH.
HENRY FALLS,
No. 65 West Fourth Street,
ap7 w&t-w3m Bet. Walnut & Vine, Cincinnati.

PORTER'S ART PALACE,



No. 100 Fourth street, opposite the Post-Office, Cincinnati, Ohio.
PORTER & HOAG, PROPRIETORS.

THIS is the largest and most magnificent establishment in America, and it contains the most highly-finished and beautiful display of Life and Miniature Portraits, in oil colors.
PHOTOGRAPHS,
Taken from life, or copied from Daguerreotypes, to any size, and finished in oil colors, giving a splendid Portrait in oil with all the accuracy of a Daguerreotype.
Our Kentucky Friends
Will please bear in mind that all work done at our Gallery is warranted satisfactory.
WE OCCUPY
Fifteen rooms, and employ six of the best Painters in this country, and take great pleasure in giving our customers the most artistic and highly finished work.
Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, & Melainotypes
Taken daily at very reasonable prices.
☞ Come by all means when you visit our city and see this beautiful Gallery of Art.
PORTER & HOAG,
No. 100 Fourth st., opposite the Post-Office.
ap7 w&t-wly

J. Le Boutillier & Brothers,
No. 30 Fourth st., bet. Main & Walnut,
CINCINNATI,

305 Canal street New York. | 812 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

HAVE just received a full supply of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, comprising every variety and style suited to the season.
The Ladies will Find
An endless variety of Dress Goods, from which they cannot fail to suit themselves as to quality and price—comprising, in part, Silks, Shawls, and Lawns; Embroideries, Laces, and Gloves, with an endless variety of Ribbons and Trimmings to match every dress; Barèges, Grenadine, and Organdie; Double Skirts and Robes, of new and beautiful design.
N. B. Each article is offered at a fixed price, from which there is no deviation.
ap7 w&t-wly

MARTIN NIXON...THOMAS NIXON.. WM. H. CHATFIELD.
NIXON & CHATFIELD,
(Successors to Nixon & Goodman.)
Nos. 77 and 79 Walnut st., Cincinnati,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAPER, CARDS, AND CARD SHEETS,
PRINTING INKS,
AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS. Agents for the Magnolia Mills White Writing Papers. ap7 w&t-w6m

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

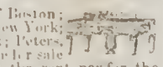
LANE & BODLEY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WOOD WORKING MACHINERY,
CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
AND
STEAM ENGINES,
Cor. John & Water Sts.,
CINCINNATI, O.

LANE & BODLEY'S **Portable Circular Saw Mills** are constructed on the most improved **Scientific Principles**—are strong and durable—can be worked with fewer hands and less power, and will do more work than any other Mill. They will do, at the least,
Three to Four times the Work
Of a Sash Mill, at a less first cost and less running expenses.
For descriptive Circular and price list, address as above.
All kinds of
HUB, SPOKE, FELLOE & WHEEL
MACHINERY,
Sash and Door Makers', Furniture and Chair Makers' Machinery:
SHAFTING, PULLEYS, &C., &C.
aug19 wly

Pianos at 74 West Fourth Street.

LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, of New York, Wm. Knabe & Co., of Baltimore; are for sale for cash, or will rent and let the rent pay for the Piano, at 74 and 76 West Fourth street.
C. M. MUECH,
Depot for Melodeons.
je25 w&t-wtf

Pianos at 66 West Fourth Street.

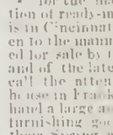


HALLET, Davis & Co., of Boston; Hazelton & Brothers, of New York; Raven, Bacon & Co., New York; Peters, Cragg & Co., of New York, are for sale for cash, or will rent and let the rent pay for the Piano, at 66 West Fourth street.
C. M. MUECH,
Depot for Melodeons.
je25 w&t-wtf

MAGNOLIA HOUSE,
MADISON ST., BET. PIKE AND SEVENTH,
COVINGTON, KY.
C. BLACKBURN.....Proprietor.

Location Central; Accommodations Good; Charges Moderate.
☞ The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. je2 w&t-wtf

Duhme & Co.,



Importers and manufacturers of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY. Watch Movements, Tools and Materials, Silver and Plated Ware, Spectacles, &c., southwest corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, *Cincinnati,* Ohio
ap7 w&t-wly

RALPH C. McCRACKEN,
FASHIONABLE
SHIRT MANUFACTURER,

AND Dealer in fine linens and gents' furnishing goods. No. 19 W. Fourth St., South side, bet. Main and Walnut, Cincinnati, O. (Opposite the first Presbyterian church.) Sign of the Marble Shirt.
☞ Shirts made to order by measurement and warranted to fit. feb8 w&t-wly

ENGLISH
CARPETING
RINGWALT & AVERY,
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
CARPETING.
OIL CLOTHS AND DRAPERY,
PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE BUILDING,
No. 69 WEST FOURTH STREET,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
jn2 w&t-wly

NEW IMPORTATION OF
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.

LEHMAN SCHLOSS.....C. B. GETZ
SCHLOSS & GETZ,
CORNER OF MAIN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
Frankfort, Ky.

THE undersigned have entered into partnership for the manufacture and sale of every description of ready-made clothing. Their principal house is in Cincinnati, and their personal attention is given to the manufacture of clothing, the articles offered for sale by them being made in the best manner and of the latest and most fashionable cut. They call the attention of the public to their branch house in Frankfort, where they keep constantly on hand a large and elegant assortment of clothing and furnishing goods. They are now just in receipt of their Spring and Summer goods, the largest and best selected stock ever offered in this market, consisting of
FASHIONABLE CLOTHING
AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet-Bags, Umbrellas, &c. &c. SCHLOSS & GETZ.
mar15 1-w&wtf

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.
822 Chestnut Street,
(opposite Girard House,)
PHILADELPHIA.

NEW IMPORTATIONS—FINE WATCHES.
PATEK, PHILLIPE & Co., Watches, in Geneva.
Charles Frodsham's London Time-Keepers, new series, all sizes, in Hunting Cases and Open Face.
☞ Sole Authorized Agents for above.
Gold and Silver, English and Swiss Watches. Rich Jewelry, new designs. Diamonds, Pearls, and all the Fashionable Styles. Silver Ware, unsurpassed in style, quality, and finish.
☞ Strangers visiting Philadelphia, are invited to examine their
NEW MARBLE ESTABLISHMENT,
a visit entailing no obligation to purchase.
☞ Uniform Prices, in plain figures, and no variation. je25 t-w&wly

A CHANGE!

I HAVE this day sold my establishment to Mr. S. C. BULL, and take great pleasure in recommending him to my old friends and patrons.
January 3, 1858. W. M. TODD.

BOOKS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c,
S. C. BULL,
(SUCCESSOR TO W. M. TODD,)

HAS purchased this old and well-known establishment, and solicits a continuance of the patronage of its former customers, pledging himself that no pains shall be spared to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call.
jan4 w&t-wtf

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

ON and after Monday, April 18, 1859, trains going West will leave Frankfort at 6:55, A. M., and 4:05, P. M.
Eastward trains will leave Frankfort at 9:20, A. M., and 5:40, P. M.
Both Westward Trains connect at Louisville closely with other Roads for the West and Northwest.
Shelbyville Passengers must take the afternoon train, connecting at Eminence by Stage.
Stages for Georgetown and Versailles connect with both Eastward Trains.
SAMUEL GILL, *Superintendent.*
apr23 w&t-wtf

HAIR BRUSHES—The largest variety in Frankfort, at DR. MILLS' Drug Store.

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wood, Eddy & Co.'s
DELAWARE STATE
LOTTERIES!
CAPITAL PRIZE
$40,000.

TICKETS TEN DOLLARS
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS,
Successors to GREGORY & MAURY.

The undersigned, having become owners of
The above Lottery Charter in Delaware,
offer to the public the following scheme, to be drawn in each Wednesday in July, 1859, at Wilmington, Delaware, in public under the superintendence of sworn commissioners appointed by the Governor.
Class 372 draws Wednesday, July 6.
Class 384 draws Wednesday, July 13.
Class 396 draws Wednesday, July 20.
Class 403 draws Wednesday, July 27.

Thirty-two Thousand Three Hundred and Ninety-six Prizes.
Nearly one Prize to every 2 tickets!
78 Numbers—13 Drawn Ballots.
MAGNIFICENT SCHEME!
TO BE DRAWN
Each Wednesday in July.

1 Prize	of	$40,000	is	$40,000
1 do	of	20,000	is	20,000
1 do	of	15,000	is	15,000
1 do	of	10,000	is	10,000
1 do	of	6,000	is	6,000
1 do	of	5,689	is	5,689
40 do	of	1,000	are	40,000
40 do	of	500	"	20,000
200 do	of	250	"	50,000
65 do	of	100	"	6,500
65 do	of	70	"	4,550
65 do	of	50	"	3,250
65 do	of	40	"	2,600
4,810 do	of	20	"	96,200
27,010 do	of	10	"	270,100
32,396 Prizes amounting to				$589,589

Whole Tickets $10; Halves $5; Quarters $2 50

Certificates of Packages in the above scheme will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk:
Certificate of Package of 26 Whole Tickets, $149 50
Certificate of Package of 26 Half Tickets, 74 75
Certificate of Package of 26 Quarter Tickets, 37 37

DELAWARE LOTTERY!
CLASS NO. 414,
Draws on Saturday, July 30th, 1859.
78 Numbers—13 Drawn Ballots
1 GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE OF
$70,000!

2 Prizes of	$25,000!	2 Prizes of	5,348!
2 Prizes of	20,000!	20 Prizes of	2,000!
2 Prizes of	15,000!	60 Prizes of	1,000!
2 Prizes of	10,000!	&c.,	&c., &c.,
32,396 Prizes amounting to			$1,198,197!

Whole Tickets $20; Halves 10; Quarters 5.

IN ORDERING TICKETS OR CERTIFICATES,
Inclose the amount of money to our address for what you wish to purchase; name the Lottery in which you wish it invested, and whether you wish Wholes, Halves, or Quarters, on receipt of which we send what is ordered, by first mail, together with the scheme.
Immediately after the drawing the drawn numbers will be sent with a written explanation.
☞ Purchasers will please write their signatures plain, and give the name of their Post-Office, County, and State.
NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Those who prefer not sending money by mail, can use the
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY
whereby money for Tickets, in sums of Ten Dollars, and upwards, can be sent as
AT OUR RISK AND EXPENSE,
from any city or town where they have an office. The money and order must be inclosed in a "GOVERNMENT POST-OFFICE STAMPED ENVELOP," or the Express Company cannot receive them.
☞ Orders for Tickets or Certificates, by Mail or Express, to be directed to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
je25 w&t-wtf Wilmington, Delaware.
☞ The Drawings of the Delaware State Lotteries are published in the New York Herald.

SPRING GOODS!
DURKEE, HEATH & CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
IMPORTERS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, SILKS,
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
HOUSE AND
Steamboat Furnishing
GOODS,
MATS, MATTINGS, RUGS, &C.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends at Frankfort and the surrounding country, that we are now prepared to offer them, upon the *most advantageous terms,* the largest, best selected, and most complete stock of the above goods ever before exhibited in this or any other city west of New York.
Our stock, in all its various departments, has been selected with a special view to meet the wants of every class of customers that visit our city, and comprises every article in the above varieties desired by the Lady of Fashion, the Domestic Housekeeper, or the Planter.
Every article in our stock has been purchased direct of the Importer or Manufacturer thus enabling us to save at least two profits to the consumers who purchase their goods of us. We pledge ourselves to sell the cheapest goods in the State, therefore invite an inspection of our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
☞ *Terms cash—one price only.*
DURKEE HEATH & CO.,
107 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson,
mar15 w&t-wtf Louisville, Ky.

107!
DURKEE, HEATH & CO,
GUARANTEES A SAVING OF
$15 00
ON EVERY PURCHASE OR PROPORTION OF
$100 00
Dry Goods, Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c.
107
Fourth st., bet. Market & Jefferson, Louisville, Ky.
my3 w&t-wtf

Books and Stationery.

A GENERAL assortment of School, Medical, Law, and Miscellaneous Books. All the late publications of the day to be had at
jan29 w&t-wtf S. C. BULL'S.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE

TERMS.
One copy, per annum, in advance.....$4 00

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
BERIAH MAGOFFIN,
OF MERCER COUNTY.

For Lieutenant Governor,
LINN BOYD,
OF M'CRACKEN COUNTY.

For Attorney General,
ANDREW J. JAMES,
OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

For Auditor,
GRANT GREEN,
OF HENDERSON COUNTY.

For Treasurer,
JAMES H. GARRARD,
OF BOYLE COUNTY.

For Register of the Land Office,
THOMAS J. FRAZIER,
OF BREATHITT COUNTY.

Sup't of Public Instruction,
ROBERT RICHARDSON,
OF KENTON COUNTY.

Prest. Board Internal Improvement,
JAMES P. BATES,
OF BARREN COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,
CAPT. WILLIAM E. SIMMS,
OF BOURBON.

For House of Representatives,
GEO. R. VALLANDINGHAM,
OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

TUESDAY.....JULY 12, 1859

The Election.

Last Thursday, in noticing a communication written by a prominent citizen of Covington, we called public attention to the fact that a number of our naturalized citizens had been deterred from exercising their constitutional rights at the polls in this precinct from well grounded apprehensions of insult and violence, and that such a result might attend the coming election unless some public arrangement for preserving the peace, of an unobjectionable character, was entered into by prominent citizens of both political parties. Our article upon this subject was mild and conciliatory, and designed to give offense to no one. In response to such fair and pacific propositions, the Opposition paper treats the Democracy to a lengthy article full of misrepresentation and insult. They are accused of bribing and corrupting the free voters of the county with money and whisky, of a design to poll illegal votes, and of confining men in bull pens. They are charged with being enemies to the county and town in which they reside, and to which they are bound by every tie of property and nativity, and some of them, ourselves particularly, are publicly invited to leave Frankfort.

The Democracy are treated like an inferior order of persons, and told that the Know-Nothings will condescend to let them vote, provided they will *honestly resolve that no man who is not entitled to vote shall present himself at the polls without having the combined* KICKS *of both parties;* that is, that they shall follow the example proposed them by the Opposition, and turn themselves into polls-bullies to violate law, order, and decency. Determined as we are not to lend our countenance to any illegal voting, or attempts at voting, we shall never get so low down as to kick any man for voting legally or illegally. We have yet some faith in the honesty of the judges of the election, and shall leave it to them to determine who has or has not the right to vote. We recognize no authority in outsiders to judge a voter's qualifications.

This very proposition to the Democracy to join in mob violence in kicking men from the polls as a condition precedent to an allowance of their rights covers the whole ground of the charges we have to make against the Opposition, and establishes them. Every one knows that the Opposition have had, and will have, the deciding voice among the officers of the election, and that no Democrat, native or naturalized, can have his vote recorded against the decision of the two Opposition officers, their judge and sheriff. This in all reason is sufficient guaranty to them that no illegal vote can be polled on the Democratic side; why, then, except from a determination to carry the election by mob violence, if necessary, should they make the insulting proposal to Democrats to join in kicking men from the polls?

We are opposed to any man, native or naturalized, offering to vote who knows that he is not entitled to a vote; but we are still more opposed to any person, other than the judges of election, presuming to decide upon the qualifications of voters. We are very sure that the Democracy will not encourage any one to present himself at the polls not clearly entitled to vote, but they insist that every one thus entitled shall be allowed freely and fearlessly to exercise the right of suffrage, which is the foundation upon which all our free institutions rest.

Perhaps this article also may be construed into a threat, and if it be a threat to claim the exercise of Constitutional rights without lawless attempts at intimidation and violence, let those interested make the most of it. We are told that "the Democracy hold the remedy for the evil in their own hands," and we have begun to realize the fact.

GO TO WORK.—But a few weeks intervene between now and the election. We hope that every Democrat will fully realize the vast importance of rolling up a big majority for our State ticket, and our Congressmen, State Senators, and Representatives. In many of the counties the vote is close. Let every Democrat realize the importance of one more vote. If the majority is large against you, don't be discouraged, but roll up your sleeves and go to work to reduce it. If your majority is already large, make it larger. The time for working will soon be past. Then work while the day lasts.

☞"It will not be out of place, also, to remind you that you are not as social as you might be, for since *new comers* have made their appearance a new system has been inaugurated, and, either from accident or design, no Democrat ever crosses the threshold of a merchant who differs from him in politics. This looks *proscriptive*, and is not *native to the country*."

We extract the foregoing from an Opposition paper. The "new comers" spoken of are doubtless the Democrats who have come to Frankfort within the last year or two. Now we submit that the charge therein made does the gentlemen alluded to the greatest injustice. They have expended with men of the Opposition about *twenty-two thousand dollars* in the single item of procuring residences, and two of them have employed two members of the Opposition to build them a residence at the price of $3,650. So far as the charge of proscription in other respects is made, we believe that the "merchants" of Frankfort will attest that the "new comers," as they are styled, have dealt indiscriminately with Opposition and Democratic merchants. In other branches of business the same remark applies. And even in those cases where it might have been expected that Democrats only would have been employed, nothing like "proscription" has been resorted to by the "new comers." One of them—the keeper of the State prison—keeps in his employment three members of the Opposition who were in Mr. Ward's employment, one of them an assistant keeper, and another the superintendent of the bagging department of the prison—and all of them upon good pay.

We have the best reason to know that these self-same "new comers" are not unfriendly to Frankfort or its interests, but are keenly alive to both, and will seek in every legitimate and honorable mode to maintain its material prosperity. Some of them have shown their faith by their works, and have on more occasions than one voted in the Legislature and in the Constitutional Convention to retain the seat of government here; and on other occasions their personal influence has been freely exerted in the same cause. They have cast in their lots amongst us, and have expended their money freely in providing for themselves and families permanent and comfortable residences, and nothing short of the most satisfactory evidences that the right of suffrage—the foundation of all free government—is practically a cheat and a farce here, will ever cause them to waver in their life-time devotion to Frankfort and its interest. We sincerely hope that no such evidences may be afforded.

We have not noticed the alleged charge of proscription of the business men of the Opposition by Democrats because we recognize the right of any man or set of men to pry into the private business of private gentlemen. On the contrary, we claim for every Democrat the same right that we accord to every gentleman of the Opposition, to make their private trades and bargains, and conduct their private business of every character in their own way, without a system of *surveillance* over them. It has come to a pretty pass indeed if a housewife or a landlord cannot buy a yard of cloth or calico without the watchful vigilance of prying eyes and the parading of the fact in the newspapers! What shall we see next?

The Penitentiary Lease.

Never, through a course of many long years, did the Penitentiary yield the State annually more than five or six thousand dollars until recently, when the Democrats came into power, and a Democratic keeper was elected who pays to the State *twelve thousand dollars per annum*. Yet, strange to say, the Opposition press and orators are trying to claim credit to themselves and their party by saving to the State a large sum in the transaction! Now we can't tell how much they have saved, but we can easily estimate how much loss has accrued to the State for thirty years—to go no further back—during which the Penitentiary was never kept by a Democrat. Had it been leased during that time at $12,000 *per annum*—the sum which the present Democratic keeper pays—the State would have been the gainer by about *one hundred and eighty thousand dollars*. In other words, the State has lost that sum on account of the prison not having heretofore been leased to Democratic keepers. Democrats pay, and no mistake.

Opposition Consistency.

The Opposition opposed the annexation of Texas, which brought a slave State into the Union. They opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which prohibited slavery in all the Territories North of a certain latitude. They opposed the admission of Kansas as a slave State formed out of a portion of that Territory. Now, however, that Kansas is inevitably free, they are loud and boisterous in their advocacy of protection to slavery by Congress in Territories where there are no slaves to protect!

They have, during the last few years, waged an unrelenting and bitter warfare against the rights of naturalized foreigners. Now they are terribly horrified at the Cass letter!

They opposed the Mexican war which brought us, besides a superabundance of glory, Texas, New Mexico, and the golden mines of California. We submit that, for consistency's sake, they forthwith advocate the next war! We suppose the reason they have not done so is, that it has not occurred to them. We make no charge for the suggestion.

The Latest.

A letter "so mutilated that it is impossible to tell to whom it is addressed or by whom it was written"—a long letter making sixty lines—and yet so legible that every word in it can be distinctly read and printed for the public information. Who can beat that? And who will say any longer that the age of miracles is passed.

☞We see from the New Castle Democrat that James G. Leach, Esq., is a candidate for the Legislature in Henry county, "subject to any arrangement the Democratic party may choose to make, in case they may deem it proper by Convention or otherwise to select some other candidate."

[Correspondence of the Yeoman.]
MOBILE, July 1, 1859.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE YEOMAN: It is not strange to find honest men differing about questions of either *policy* or *expediency* in governmental affairs, because such has always been the case in this country, and in every other where the people are permitted to canvass the acts of their rulers and express their opinions freely. At the same time there are always certain cardinal principles laid down in all administrative affairs of governments about which men cannot disagree, or if they do, they disagree about the effect of the principles upon the body politic, if faithfully applied. To illustrate my idea. The Federalists of our earlier times wished to inaugurate in this country a strong central government, with a President for life or for a very long term; Senators for life, Representatives for a long term, and a judiciary after the British model, and all combining powers incompatible with State sovereignty, or at least with State rights. The Whigs, on the contrary, with far more enlightened views of representative government, demanded, and succeeded in establishing our present system of government, which was intended to leave the details of governing with the States, conferring on the confederation only such general control of affairs as was necessary to secure national unity, and independence from foreign interference or domestic feuds. At that time there were true patriots for both systems, and they differed, as honest men might reasonably differ, in the formation of a great republican system of government.

But the successors of the first honest Federal patriots were not like their revolutionary sires. They were partisans from interest or passion. They kept up a hereditary opposition to the Whigs without considering the public good, until their opposition degenerated into downright treason, and until they became so odious they had to surrender their organization as a party. The Whigs become Democrats and the Federalists continued in opposition, under one generic name or another, until they have no name at all now but "Opposition."

Now the principles of these parties, though often belogged in abstractions, or else abandoned for a time to meet certain party emergencies, are very much the same as they were at the start, when eliminated from the subtleties of demagogues and factionists. The Democrats still wish to confine the Federal government to its few specific duties, and particularly that branch of it which has from the beginning been encroaching upon the rights and duties of the co-ordinate departments. It is well known that Congress has usurped powers which were intended by the founders of our government to be exercised exclusively by the executive, and sometimes the prerogatives of the judiciary. Congress has also been constantly encroaching upon the sovereign rights of the States, until our wisest statesmen become alarmed lest the Federal representatives should become an oligarchy and take into their own hands all the material powers of State and national governments. One of the first steps in Congressional reform was to deprive that body of all control over the question of slavery in the States, Territories, or the District of Columbia. Upon that plank of the Democratic platform I thought all good Democrats had long since united, and I think so yet if they understand the true principles of the government. Slavery is a domestic institution, belonging exclusively to the locality where it is recognized. Concede to Congress the power to legislate upon this local subject in any manner whatever, except to compel their surrender by one sovereign to another, and you establish a dangerous precedent by which that exacting and encroaching department of the Federal government will undertake to legislate for us in everything. It has only been through the firmness of successive Democratic Presidents that the States are not now the creatures of Congress. That body has offered time and again to bribe the States out of part of their sovereignty by subscriptions to public works and donations of one kind or another, and by giving them a bank currency. Non-intervention was the doctrine of Jackson, Polk, Pierce, and Buchanan on these subjects, and "non-intervention" in the affairs of slavery, or any other private property, is the doctrine the Democrats can always safely stand upon. Some of your people in Kentucky have been led by casuistry and plausible arguments partly to yield the question of non-intervention to those political prostitutes, *policy* and *expediency*, and to contend for Congressional "protection" in the Territories. To admit the power to protect is to admit any other interference on the part of Congress the Northern members may choose to exercise.

Admit for the sake of argument the "protectionists" are right in their demands. What will congressional action amount to? It does not legislate slavery into a Territory, nor keep it there. All Democrats now admit that the constitution permits the introduction of slavery into any existing Territory belonging to the United States. You or I, or any southerner, has the right, guaranteed by the highest law known to our system of government, to take slaves into any Territory not acquired by a treaty the conditions of which might prohibit it. It is a question of international law about which our wisest statesmen have differed, whether conquered territory is to be governed by the laws then existing among the people or by the laws of contiguous States. In the case of our late Mexican acquisitions the former policy prevailed so far as slavery was concerned. And for the interest of the south I think we had better adhere to that policy, as all future acquisitions of a desirable character are likely to be in the tropics, where slavery already exists or will prevail with or without congressional intervention. But to return to the question of protection. Where do we want it? where do we need it? Is there a State, or a Territory, or a District, where slavery already exists, where protection is needed? In the case of Kansas, for instance, if slaves have been introduced there they must be paid for before slavery can be abolished? If a factious legislature should undertake to drive them out by "unfriendly legislation" the Territorial Governor can resort to his veto. Or the Territorial Judges, like the Governor, appointed by the President, can set aside unconstitutional laws. Or the administrative officers can refuse to enforce them. Or, if a revolutionary legislature should persist in wrong-doing, send an army to make them and their constituents do right, as in the case of the refractory Mormons. Congress can do no more than this with all the bother of protection. What good, then, let me ask, do the protectionists expect to derive by conceding to Congress a power which it is much better for the South should be denied?

The best exposition of this subject I have noticed from any quarter, is embodied in a series of resolutions recently adopted in Kenton county, prepared, no doubt, by our friend J. W. Stevenson, who has as clear a head and matured a judgment as any statesman in Kentucky. If I understand them correctly, those resolutions take the broad and safe ground of non-intervention with slavery in any manner or shape by Congress, either in the States, Territories, or the District of Columbia. They deny to abolitionized Congresses the right to meddle with our domestic rights in any way whatever. That is the safe ground sir, you may rely upon it, and I was sorry to see you and the Statesman conceding anything at all to the protectionists. True old-line Democrats, like the Whigs of the revolution, are for limiting congressional action as much as possible in everything demanding national legislation. On the other hand, I think if you will look around you, and refer to the antecedents of Democratic "protectionists," you will find that but few of them were Democrats by descent, or educated in the Democratic faith, but have been taught from infancy to look to the general government for everything, and to Congress as the controlling department of the government. It is only natural to find men who have been so taught looking to Congress for all practicable and impracticable exercise of power, and to insist that that body shall interfere with the rights of the States and the property of individuals. As well might we ask protection against horse thieves, thimble riggers, or incendiaries. When a new southern State with slavery existing in it applies to Congress for admission into the Union, we wish it to be understood that that body will have no right to say a word about slavery. And I now say, that any public man who "palters in a double sense" on this question, or who insists upon congressional intervention in the matter of slavery, will not get the vote of the South for President in 1860. We deny to the people themselves, the squatter sovereigns of a Territory, the right to abolish slavery in such Territory, or drive out a single slave or make him free without first paying his owner his just value. Congressional protection is an illusion, and squatter sovereignty an arrant cheat—one being no better than the other. W. T.

[For the Yeoman.]
LOUISVILLE, July 8, 1859.

The oracle of Know Nothingism, the Louisville Journal, complains "that one or both the Democratic papers here attempt to get up a feeling against Robert Mallory, because, as a delegate from Kentucky to the Whig Convention in 1848, he cast his vote for Gen. Taylor, and not for Mr. Clay," and presumptively endeavors to justify Mr. Mallory for not voting for Mr Clay, on the plea that it was not believed that Mr. Clay could be elected, asserting that "*we did not believe it then, nor do we now.*"

We are not aware that the Democratic papers here attempt to get up a feeling against Mr. Mallory. They may have attempted to show that fact because Mr. Mallory, and the faction with which he professes to act, attempt to shelter under the mantle of that illustrious statesman. And as it is an undeniable fact that the delegation of Kentucky to that convention at Harrisburg, Penn., did not even give Mr. Clay their vote on the first ballot, if those papers had not presented that fact to the people of Kentucky, they would have been recreant to their duty.

This faction has made, and constantly kept up, a tissue of false issues; and as one of their issues is their political and personal devotion to Henry Clay, it is proper to show their treachery and their dereliction. No one complained of that delegation for casting their vote for Gen. Taylor. But they justly complained and censure the neglect or refusal to give their vote on the first ballot to Henry Clay, the man who had so seduously and signally elevated and guarded the character of Kentucky and the Union, to whom the meed was due, and the only time it could have been paid, near the close of his political career, and the going down of his sun—even had they had better proof than their suppositions that he could not be elected President of that Union to which he had added so much renown.

There is nothing that they can plead in mitigation of that neglect or design—not even the gratuitous *intervention* of that strong, but versatile advocate, the editor of the Louisville Journal, can release Mr. Mallory from the charge of dereliction on that occasion.

We can conceive the under current which threw this dogma to the surface of the troubled ocean!

Again, on the 4th of July, the sabbath of Independence, that journal, in its insatiable antipathy to the Democratic party, invokes "our gallant friends of the Ashland District to guard with unsleeping care against the trickery and juggling in which the Democrats are so fertile," tells them "the spirit of Clay is abroad; its mighty charm gives fresh power to the eloquence of Bell." All this extravagance, founded upon the assertion of a correspondent of the Commonwealth that Bell vanquished Magoffin in a debate, and that Magoffin "*went so far as to say that, rather than appeal to Congress* for protection, he would be in favor of drawing the sword and fighting for our constitutional rights"

The people of the Ashland district will regard the appeal so made by the Journal a poor tribute of respect to their gallantry; though in by-gone days of Whigs and Democrats they strove ardently against each other for political ascendancy, they never viewed one another as Russians and Ottomans; and that the republic and its laws would be safe in the hands of either. There was no Black Republicans or unalcontents then yawning to swallow the partial victor. The people of the Ashland District do not esteem the Democratic party tricksters or jugglers, and they know they do not transact their business in caves or caverns, under the solemnities of oaths or obligations which come in contact with their duties as citizens.

And certainly the invocation to the spirit of Henry Clay to sanction or encourage such inroads upon order and patriotism as have prevailed within modern times, is an imputation upon his patriotism, and a slander upon his memory.

Suppose Mr. Magoffin signified his unwillingness to appeal to such a Congress as that of 1855–'6, composed of *Know-Nothings and Black Republicans* of Speaker Banks memory, whom it required several weeks to elect, the balance of which session they wasted in angry debate; what would an appeal from the Democratic party, or any portion of the citizens of this Union, to such a Congress for redress of grievances, avail? If, therefore, Mr. Magoffin had used the sentence ascribed, in an appropriate, commendable manner, Mr. Bell's eloquence could not have refuted it; and to have done Mr. Magoffin justice, this sapient correspondent ought to have given the context of his speech, to enable those to whom he corresponded to judge of its applicability; and not rely upon a garbled abstract, with a hope to mislead or beguile by furnishing false data, for the restless to make puerile *ex parte* comments upon.

Since we are supposing, let us suppose that if this compound OPPOSITION could succeed in the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, over which the Louisville Journal graciously presumes or proposes to preside, what the consequences would be? North and South are fluently spoken of. There are no such parties in the Northern or non-slaveholding States. There the only parties are the *Black Republicans*, who care for nothing but Abolition in the full sense of the term, and the Democratic, the true conservative constitutional party throughout the Union. And if the Black Republican party can overrun the protectors of the Union in a majority of those States, and can neutralize Kentucky and Tennessee by sending representatives of the new doctrine, they can operate nowhere; they dare not co-operate with the Black Republicans, and they would despise the Democratic party and the Administration so cordially, that they would not act with them. They would be too apt to adhere to the rancor under which they were chosen, and the result would be, the government would pass into the hands of the Puritans, who have kept every country, and every community where they have had the power, in commotion ever since the reign of Elizabeth of England. What, then, would become of the South, even if the fire-eaters were wiped out there, and they elected genial representatives, as they would be powerless? Guard against such tricks and results, and elect the Democratic ticket to preserve the Union.

KENTUCKY WHIG.

THEATER.—Mr. W. H. Meeker, well-known to most of our citizens as an actor of great merit, will open our theater for a few nights, commencing to-night, with a company which we are assured is better than any ever before played here. The bill for to-night is the beautiful drama of Lucretia Borgia, in which Miss E. Mitchell will take the character of Lucretia, and in it she is said to have no superior in the country. The farce of "Dead Shot" will conclude the performance.

☞Can any one doubt that Mr. Magoffin is opposed to Congressional legislation for the protection of slavery in any event, after reading *this testimony* from a *Democrat* who has heard him speak at several of his appointments, and has held "private conversations with him?"

So says an Opposition paper in this latitude. The testimony alluded to is the remains of an old letter found in the streets of Mt. Sterling, "so mutilated that it is impossible to tell to whom it is addressed or by whom it was written."

The K. N. papers in the last Presidential canvass were in the habit of electing Fillmore upon the dreams of crazy old women, and their conduct was equally as harmless and not more ridiculous than thus preferring charges against Magoffin upon scraps of letters picked up in the streets without an address or signature. The Opposition, if they like such campaign documents, ought to overhaul the "back capital," and they might be richly rewarded for their pains. If they have not the stomach for the job, the "three" of Mt. Sterling should be employed to do it.

☞We are at a loss to know whether the hostility of the Opposition to naturalized citizens exercising the right of suffrage springs from the fact that they are foreign-born, or whether it is because they generally vote the Democratic ticket. One thing is quite evident to even the most casual observer—that when a naturalized citizen desired to vote for the Opposition candidates he has had no difficulty in finding his way easily to the polls and quietly and peacefully casting his vote. Why then the difference? In those instances where foreign-born voters have been hindered from approaching the polls they have been Democrats. It it then, we ask, because foreigners *vote*, or is it because they vote the *Democratic* ticket that obstacles have been thrown in their way? If the latter, it is the *Democratic* and not the *foreign* element of the vote that is assailed.

$400!

A CHANCE FOR THE FAITHFUL.

All who believe that Bell or Harlan have the ghost of a chance are invited to face the music!

We are authorized to propose the following bets to any of the Opposition in this latitude who have the requisite amount of means, faith, and pluck to accept them, viz:

$10 on each Congressional district in Kentucky separately—that Magoffin's majorities exceed those of Buchanan, and that Bell's majorities fall short of those of Fillmore.

$50 that Magoffin is elected Governor.

$50 that Magoffin gets 2,500 majority.

$50 that Magoffin gets 5,000 majority.

$30 that Magoffin gets 7,000 majority.

$20 that Magoffin gets 10,000 majority.

ALSO,

$70 that Simms beats Harlan in this district.

$20 that Simms beats Harlan and Trabue together.

$10 that Trabue gets more votes than Harlan.

☞All the foregoing bets to be taken together, and in case either of the parties named should not run the race out, the bet in reference to him is drawn.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS OF KENTUCKY.

Reported expressly for the Yeoman by CHARLES F. CRADDOCK, Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.

Taylor vs. Nunn, } From Bourbon.

On the first day of January, 1855, Thos. A Taylor qualified as sheriff of Bourbon county, and with the appellee, Nunn, as one of his sureties, executed three bonds to the Commonwealth, one for the performance of his general duties as sheriff, another for the collection of the revenue, and the third stipulating "that said Thos A. Taylor, as sheriff, shall well and truly collect, account for, and pay over to the persons entitled to receive the same according to law, the county levy and public dues of the county of Bourbon for the year 1855," &c.

These bonds were executed by Nunn at the instance of the appellant, H. Taylor, who was the father of T. A. Taylor, and who, on the same day, executed to Nunn the following bond of indemnity:

"I, Hubbard Taylor, sr., do promise and obligate myself to Wm. Nunn, that I will indemnify and save harmless the said Wm Nunn against all damages, loss, and liabilities which he may incur by reason of his securityship for Thomas A. Taylor, sheriff of Bourbon county, in his official bonds given as sheriff as aforesaid. Witness my hand and seal, this 1st day of January, 1855.

(Signed) HUBBARD TAYLOR, [SEAL.]

The county of Bourbon had previously issued bonds to the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, and to the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company, and being authorized by the charters of those companies to provide by taxation for the payment of the interest on those bonds, the county court in October, 1851, assessed for that purpose a tax of nine cents on each $100 worth of property in the county for the bonds to the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, and of seven cents on the $100 for the bonds to the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company. The statute authorizing the levy in the case of the former company provides "that the tax shall be levied and collected as other taxes are collected in this State, and by the same collecting officer," and that bond and security shall be demanded of the sheriff or collecting officer for the performance of his duties.

The act relating to the Cov. & Lex. R. R. Co. provides that the County Court shall, if necessary, have power to appoint an assessor, collector, and treasurer, and to take from them bonds with ample security, conditioned for the faithful discharge of their duties.

None of the railroad tax was collected by Taylor until June, 1855, when the County Court of Bourbon made the following order:

"*Ordered*, That Thos. A. Taylor, sheriff of this county, be appointed collector of the railroad tax for the present year;" and thereupon Taylor, together with appellant, the appellee, and Wm Way, as his securities, executed to the Commonwealth a bond conditioned to collect, account for, and pay into the hands of the treasurer of the sinking fund for Bourbon county, according to law, all sums of money so levied and collectable, and faithfully discharge his duties as collector of said railroad tax."

Taylor, the sheriff, became a large defaulter and insolvent. Suit was brought in the name of the treasurer of the sinking fund, &c., against him and his sureties on the bond last mentioned, in which judgment was rendered against all the defendants. Of that judgment Nunn was compelled to pay over $3,000, for the recovery of which he afterwards instituted this suit against the appellant upon his bond of indemnity aforesaid, and obtained judgment for the amount, with interest from the time of payment.

From that judgment this appeal was prosecuted.

The Court, per Judge Duvall, *decided*—

The first question is, had T. A. Taylor, as sheriff, authority to collect the railroad tax, and whether it was embraced by the bond given by him and his sureties conditioned for collection of the *county levy and public dues* of the county of Bourbon for 1855?

Before the act of 1797 the sheriff was *ex-officio* the collector of the county levy. By that act the County Court was authorized "to appoint the sheriff of the county, or *any other person*, collector of the county levy, &c." The act of 1799 provides that "it shall be the duty of the sheriff to collect the levies laid by the County Court of his county, and shall enter into bond therefor," &c. It has been decided that the act of 1799 did not repeal the act of 1797. Under the former act the sheriff, it willing to act and gave bond, was to be preferred. If he did not, the County Court appointed another. (*4 J. J. Marshall*, 250.)

The Revised Statutes have made no material change of the above law. (*Revised Statutes, secs. 3 and 4, page 210.*)

In *Graham, &c., vs Washington County Court*, (*9 Dana*, 184,) it was decided, that although the sheriff had not been appointed collector of a special levy laid *after* he had executed his bond, yet as his bond was given for such county *levies* as should become due and collectable while he continued an officer, he and his sureties were liable.

In *Colter vs. Morgan's adm'r*, (12 *B. Mon.*, 282,) where the sheriff gave bond in 1835, and in the *succeeding* year the Legislature passed an act authorizing Washington county court to levy an *ad valorem tax*, in pursuance of which act the county court ordered the sheriff to collect 25 cts on each $100 for a special local purpose, it was held the sureties of a deputy who had executed an indemnifying bond to the principal dated in 1835, were responsible for the failure of the deputy to pay over the special levy collected.

Sloan &c., vs Ellis, &c, MS. *opinion*, rest on same principle.

Ellis was appointed collector of county levies, and gave bond for the faithful discharge of his duty as such in May, 1849. In June of the same year a special levy was made for railroad purposes, and Ellis was appointed collector thereof, *upon his executing bond with surety in the penalty of* $10,000. This bond he failed to execute, but he and his deputies proceeded to collect the special levy. He and his sureties were held liable on his bond executed as sheriff on the ground that, as sheriff, he had a right to collect the *county levies*, which were held to embrace the railroad levy as well as the other levies.

These authorities establish that Taylor, by virtue of his office of sheriff, had complete authority to collect the railroad tax; that his bond of January, 1855, bound him and his sureties for the levies and public dues of 1855; that the county court, by its order of June, 1855, did not supersede him as such collector, or revoke or annul the official authority with which Taylor was already invested by law, and which could only have been revoked by the appointment of another person collector; that the order neither created a new office nor conferred any new authority upon the appointee. The only practical effect of the order was to require the sheriff to give additional security for the performance of his duties, which the law had before devolved on him.

The execution of this bond did not supersede the bond of 1st January, 1855, nor release the sureties on that bond. The former must be considered as additional or cumulative security. (*Hutchcraft vs. Shrout's heirs*, 1 *Mon.*, 298.) The cases of *Withers vs. Hukman, &c*, 6 *B. Mon.*, 292; *Taylor vs. Taylor's heirs, Ib*, 560, this court decides, "though the funds arising from sale of the land and slaves of infants on the petition of their guardian, under the statutes are under the control of the chancellor, and he may, and is required to take bond and security from the guardian for the faithful disbursement of the same; yet this bond is required as a precautionary measure, and as additional security to that which has been taken by the county court, and does not discharge the sureties in the county court bond from their responsibility for the fund if it has come to the hands of the guardian. All the sureties in both bonds are equally bound for the same, and all may be made responsible to the infants," &c.

The analogy between these cases and the present argued to be striking, and the consequence in the whole matter is that Hub. Taylor become liable to Nunn on the bond of indemnity for the amount he was bound to pay for T. A. Taylor, sheriff. But the judgment was for too much. There were four sureties in the bond executed by Nunn, none of whom are shown to be insolvent. The liability of Nunn was therefore only one fourth of the sheriff's defalcation, and to that extent only is H. Taylor liable on his bond of indemnity.

If any other of the sureties did not pay as much as he ought, Nunn has his suit against him for contribution.

For this error judgment reversed.

The Simms and Davis Difficulty.

We regret, however, to see a disposition manifested on the part of a portion of the Democratic press to use this personal difficulty and the communication, out of which it grew, for the purpose of manufacturing *political capital*, for their party, by creating a public sympathy for Capt. Simms, and attempting to throw a slur over Mr. Davis. We hope that Capt Simms is not a party to this contemptible device, and that he has no desire to make his personal quarrels an issue in the political canvass between himself and Mr. Harlan, who cannot, and will not be held responsible by any honorable man, for what he had no hand in, and certainly would not have desired to occur. But with all this we have nothing to do, either as an individual or a journalist.

Commonwealth.

We have not discovered in our Democratic exchanges any such disposition as is animadverted upon in the above paragraph. On the contrary, we have rarely seen such an instance of forbearance on the part of the press as has been practiced towards the whole affair. Political in origin, designed and attempted to be used by our opponents for political effect, we are not ready to admit that it was not the subject of legitimate discussion, were ourselves restrained by an indisposition to make a difficulty which assumed a personal turn, a topic of newspaper comment. It is very fortunate, however, both for Capt. Simms and the party of which he is the nominee, that the positions of the parties to this affair are not reversed. In that case the bearing of the parties would have been discussed and commented upon from one end of the State to the other. Witness in proof of this opinion the reflections of the Louisville Journal, Winchester Chronicle, and various newspaper correspondents upon the courage of Capt. Simms, made before the correspondence placed the affair in its true light before the public.

And this forbearance of the Democratic press is the more remarkable in view of the dastardly attempt to misrepresent the affair at Ruddle's Mills, and to use it to the detriment of Capt. Simms. So industriously was the misstatement of the difficulty circulated, that two days had scarcely elapsed before rumors to the prejudice of Captain Simms were rife in every part of the district, and his honor and courage as a gentleman were the subjects of unbridled comment. We remember that he was interrupted in his speech at this place on the following Monday, and taunted with cowardice by cries from the crowd of "Garrett Davis," "Paris Citizen," &c., when he had at that time in his pocket Mr Davis' challenge, showing that he, Davis, considered himself worsted by the passage of words at Ruddle's Mills. With his lips sealed by the pending correspondence, Capt. Simms passed through the district, his opponents taunting his friends with reflections upon his courage, and doing all that could be done to injure him. Newspaper letters were written falsifying the affair, while his friends were unable to defend him until the personal difficulty was adjusted. But when it was whispered that Davis had challenged him, a change of tactics took place, and from a skulking coward, Simms was transformed to a blood thirsty bully panting for blood. All these facts are well known, and if investigated, may involve in the unworthy game men of no low standing in the district. We are not surprised therefore that the Opposition press are disposed to let the matter pass without discussion, and to sink it as far as possible into oblivion. Nor have the friends of Capt Simms any desire to wring political or personal capital for him out of it. He was wantonly attacked, promptly repelled the unjust assault, and bore himself through the whole affair as became the chivalric gentleman. In this he did no more than his friends knew he would do, and for it neither deserves nor desires any especial commendation. As a gentleman of honor and courage he had no alternative in the premises. We have attempted to throw no slur over Mr. Davis, further than to comment upon his communication to the "Citizen," which was in bad taste, unsustained by facts, and unjust. His bearing in the personal difficulty we regard of so little importance as to pass without a remark.

Mr. Harlan is not held responsible, so far as we have observed, for this affair. It originated from a purpose to aid his election, but was a most signal failure. The people of the district have the intelligence to appreciate the ignominious game that was attempted, and if it was so effectually blocked as to bring about a re-action against themselves, the Opposition have only to blame their own folly for the damage.—*Lex. Statesman.*

COURT OF APPEALS.

SATURDAY, July 9, 1859.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Cline v Frank, Campbell; affirmed.
Doke et al v Foster et al., Campbeil; affirmed.
Collins v James, Grant; reversed.
Todd & Co. v Hartley, Kenton; reversed.
Schwem v Simms, Kenton; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Crigler v Woolard's adm'x, Campbell; petition for re hearing overruled.

Fleming v Fleming et al, Fleming; *fi fa* indorsed.

Fugate et ux v Robinson, Pendleton; petition for re hearing filed.

Patton v McCarty, Pendleton; same order.
Bevan v Carr; Kenton;
Baker v Notre, Kenton;
Morin's adm'r v Piner, Kenton;
Gray v Hallem & Hodge, Kenton;
Johnson v Livezey, Kenton—were argued.

Henderson et al v Hayne et al., Grant; argument concluded by Marshall for appellees and Robinson for appellants.

MONDAY, July 11, 1859.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Johnson v Livezay, Campbell; reversed.
Baker v Notre, Campbell; affirmed.
Gray v Hallom & Hodge, Campbell; reversed.
Morin's adm'r v Piner, Campbell; reversed.
Newport v Southgate's ex'r, Campbell; reversed.
Bevan v Carr, Campbell; reversed.
Kellogg et al v Dunn et al, Kenton; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Fugate v Robinson, Pendleton; petition for rehearing overruled.

Patton v McCarty, Pendleton; same order.

Landrum v Farmer's adm'r, et al, Fulton; same order.

Maramon's adm'r v Maramon, Bullitt; rehearing granted.

Frazee et al v Flick et al, Lou. Ch'y; appearance of appellees entered.

Vowles' ex'r v Vowles' devisees, Nelson; cross appeal granted.

Hamilton v Bank of Louisville, Bath; petition for rehearing filed.

Harris v Harris' adm'r, et al, Rockcastle; rule vs. appellant for bond for cost, and bond executed

Grant et al v Woodyard's adm'r, Kenton; agreement filed.

Smith, et al v Smith, et al, Rockcastle; continued.

Savings Bank v Benton, Kenton;
Dollins v Dollins, Rockcastle;
Colyer v Vanhook, Rockcastle;
Hiatt, et al v Snodgrass, Rockcastle;
Harris v Harris' adm'r, Rockcastle;
Smith & Carter v Hansell, Rockcastle;
Grant, et al v Woodward's adm'r, Kenton;
Covington v Elliston et al, Kenton;
Same v Powell, Kenton;
Mays, Henderson, et al v Marshall, et al, Kenton; were argued.

☞In the discussion between the candidates for the Legislature, at Versailles on Monday last, Mr. Gray the Democratic nominee, acquitted himself with great credit. His discussion of the political issues and his ready reply to the untenable position of his opponent, excited great admiration among his friends. He is a gentleman of admitted ability, fine legal attainments, and now develops great talents as a political debatant. He will make telling inroads on the Opposition ranks if he does not succeed in overcoming the majority.—*Lex Statesman.*

[From the Washington Constitution.]

Interesting Letters on the Naturalization Question.

Reference having been made to the course pursued by Mr. Fillmore's Administration in relation to naturalized American citizens who return to their native homes, we publish, on this subject, the recorded opinions of Daniel Webster and Edward Everett, each of whom was Secretary of State during that Administration:

[*Extract*]—*Mr. Webster to Ignacio Tolen, N. Y.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 25, 1852.

The respect paid to any passport granted by this Department to a naturalized citizen, formerly a subject of Spain, will depend upon the laws of that nation in relation to the allegiance due its authority by its native born subjects. If that government recognizes the right of its subjects to denationalize themselves, and assimilate with the citizens of other countries, the usual passport will be a sufficient safeguard to you; but if allegiance to the Crown of Spain may not legally be renounced by its subjects, you must expect to be liable to the obligations of a Spanish subject if you voluntarily place yourself within the jurisdiction of that government.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 1, 1852.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to Mr. Reddall of the 27th ultimo, inquiring whether Mr. Victor B. Depierre, a native of France, but a naturalized citizen of the United States, can expect the protection of this Government in that country when proceeding thither with a passport from this Department. In reply, I have to inform you that it, as is understood to be the fact, the Government of France does not acknowledge the right of natives of that country to renounce their allegiance, it may lawfully claim their services when found within French jurisdiction. I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
DANIEL WEBSTER.

To J. B Nones, Esq., New York.

The letter from Mr. Everett was addressed to our minister at Berlin, under date of 14th January, 1853, in reference to several cases which had been presented by that minister. "The question raised," Mr. Everett writes, "has received the particular attention of the President." The following extracts sufficiently state the doctrine:

If, then, a Prussian subject, born and living under this state of law, chooses to emigrate to a foreign country without obtaining the certificate which alone can discharge him from the obligation of military services, he takes that step at his own risk. He elects to go abroad under the burden of a duty which he owes to his government. His departure is of the nature of an escape from her laws; and if, at any subsequent period, he is indiscreet enough to return to his native country, he can not complain if those laws are executed to his disadvantage. His case resembles that of a soldier or sailor enlisted by conscription or other compulsory process in the army or navy. If he should desert the service of his country, and thereby render himself amenable to military law, no one would expect that he could return to his native land and bid defiance to its laws, because in the mean time he might have become a naturalized citizen of a foreign State.

For these reasons, and without entering into the discussion of the question of perpetual allegiance, the President is of opinion that, if a subject of Prussia, lying under a legal obligation in that country to perform a certain amount of military duty, leaves his native land, and, without performing that duty or obtaining the prescribed "certificate of emigration," comes to the United States and is naturalized, and afterward, for any purpose whatever, goes back to Prussia, it is not competent for the United States to protect him from the operation of the Prussian law. The case may be one of great hardship, especially if the omission to procure the certificate arose from inadvertence or ignorance; but this fact, though a just ground for sympathy, does not alter the case as one of international law.

Gen. Harlan's New Hobby.

In his speech at Lexington, the Opposition candidate for Congress made an attempt to humbug the farmers of Fayette county with one of the silliest and shallowest specimens of demagoguery that we have ever seen or heard of, coming from a respectable candidate to a respectable people. Knowing that a large number of the farmers of Fayette county were extensively engaged in the culture of hemp, Gen. Harlan so far forgot the respect due his audience as to declare that, if elected, he would use his influence to obtain the passage of a law protecting hemp, the effect of which would be to greatly enhance the price of that commodity. Gen. Harlan did not explain the various parts of his patent machine for protecting hemp. We suppose, however, that it will only operate upon the hemp fields of the Eighth District. It would never do to spread his patent protector over Missouri, because that would enable the hemp growers of that State to compete with the hemp growers of the Eighth Congressional District, and thus destroy the inducement which our hemp raisers now have to vote for Adjutant General Judge John Marshall Harlan.

Gen Harlan did not explain why the hemp growers of Kentucky needed or were entitled to protection more than the wheat growers or stock raisers. His reasons for this singling out one branch of agriculture for protection, to the exclusion of all the rest, he kept to himself. We, for one, should liked to have heard them. We had always supposed that our hemp growers were well calculated to take care of themselves; and that they raised hemp because they found it more profitable than other crops; and that when it ceased to be so, they could abandon its culture without the aid of a special act of Congress.

It is consoling to know that this youthful prodigy has a full appreciation of his own wonderful genius. He expects by his own unaided exertions, to repeal the existing revenue laws of the United States, and establish a high protective tariff upon hemp for the benefit of the hemp growers of Fayette county. After the election it will doubtless be a consolation to him to know that his own modesty did not defeat him.

His opponent—Capt. Simms—treated this ridiculous hobby as it deserved, refusing to recognize it as an issue in this canvass, or to be diverted from the political issues now before the country by such a shallow subterfuge.

Desperate indeed must be the prospects of a candidate who is driven to such contemptible demagoguery. It is by many degrees weaker than the "distribution" hobby which was ridden by Roger Hanson in 1857.—*Paris Flag.*

A. J. James,

Democratic candidate for the office of Attorney General, will address the people at the following times and places:

Paintsville, Johnson co., Tuesday, July 12.
West Liberty, Morgan co., Wednesday, July 13.
Jackson, Breathitt co., Thursday, July 14.
Boonville, Owsley co., Friday, July 15.
Manchester, Clay co., Saturday, July 16.

Mr. Harlan, Opposition candidate for same office, is respectfully invited to be present at these appointments.

☞Lexington Statesman, Mountain Democrat, and the papers having a circulation at the places of appointments, please copy.

Bell and Magoffin's Appointments.

Messrs. Bell and Magoffin, candidates for Governor, will speak at the following places and on the following times:

Grayson, Carter co., Tuesday, July 12th.
Louisa, Lawrence co., Wednesday, July 13th
Prestonsburg, Floyd co., Friday, July 15th.
West Liberty, Morgan co., Monday, July 18th.
Owingsville, Bath co., Wednesday, July 20th.
Mt. Sterling, Montgomery co., Thursday, July 21st
Winchester, Clarke co., Friday, July 22d.
Irvine, Estill co., Saturday, July 23d.
Richmond, Madison co., Monday, July 25th.
London, Laurel co., Wednesday, July 27th.
Barbourville, Knox co., Thursday, July 28th.
Williamsburg, Whitley co., Saturday, July 30th.
Speaking to commence each day at 1 o'clock, P. M

[From the Maysville Express.]

The Discussion at Mayslick—Messrs. Magoffin and Bell.

The gubernatorial candidates addressed the people of Mayslick and vicinity on Tuesday last. We attended the meeting; and with much satisfaction we record what we saw and heard.

The systematic exaggeration of the respectable talents of Mr. Bell, by the Opposition press, had prepared many to anticipate his easy triumph over his competitor; and many of his political friends attended this meeting without a thought of what was to be the result. We have no disposition, under any circumstances, to disparage or misrepresent political opponents. If they are able and eloquent, we have nothing to gain by denying it. If their positions are right, it is our duty to agree with them. If they are wrong, we can refute them without resorting to misrepresentation. But if we were partisan enough to desire paper triumphs for our candidates at the expense of truth, and weak enough to misrepresent the positions and pervert the language of political opponents to secure such victories, there would be, in this case, no reason for us to imitate the course pursued by a large portion of the Opposition press of the State in this regard, and no temptations to sacrifice our own self respect by stooping to such a course. Able, eloquent, ingenious as Mr. Bell undoubtedly is, a paragon of knightly courtesy, chivalric and daring as it is necessary for him to be, we can say, in all truth and candor, that in the discussion at Mayslick, Mr. Magoffin gained a marked and decided advantage. In another cause and under other circumstances, Mr. Bell would be a most formidable opponent; but with all his conceded abilities, he did not and dares not meet frankly and fairly the clear, concise, logical, and conclusive arguments of Mr. Magoffin. When even Mr Bell shrinks from an appeal to reason in defense of the positions he assumes, and endeavors to divert the attention of the people by well-told anecdotes and the skillful introduction of irrelevant and extraneous matter, it is too apparent that they cannot be sustained by facts and arguments for even partisan friends to deny it. Mr. Bell is an attractive speaker, but while he amuses his friends, he discourages them, and shakes their confidence in what they were prepared to believe sound and correct.

Mr. Magoffin, on the contrary, agreeably surprised his friends, as he will do wherever they hear him. He is an able and well informed man, a close and logical reasoner, an eloquent and attractive speaker, in every way worthy to bear the time honored banner of Democracy in this canvass and to lead the hosts who march beneath its folds to glorious victory. Conscious of the truth of his principles, secure in the strength of his cause, relying upon the intelligence of the people and their love of their country, Mr. Magoffin seeks not to amuse his audience with thread-bare jests, or thrice told tales, but appeals to the unprejudiced reason, to the sound judgment, to the honest patriotism of the incorruptible masses; and such appeals, fortified by incontrovertible facts, sustained by the records of the country, and urged by the experience of the long past, are never, and can never be, in vain. They are addressed to the understanding, and not to the fancy or to the prejudices of the people whose judgment they convince, and whose actions they will influence.

Mr. Bell, at Mayslick, devoted the greater portion of his time to a repetition of the charges made against the Democracy by the Louisville convention, whose actions, however, he repudiated and whose platform he disowns and spits upon, declaring himself free and independent of all platforms, and denying his responsibility for the obnoxious acts and dangerous principles of those whose support in this canvass he expects. In support of these charges he presented no new facts and urged no new arguments, rehearsing only the stereotyped and often refuted statements of the Opposition address. Mr. Magoffin's reply to this part of his speech was conclusive, direct, and satisfactory; while his arraignment of the Opposition, of whom Mr. Bell is the candidate, upon their record, and his exposition of the fatal and irreconcilable differences between the gentleman and those who nominated him, rendering hearty and honest co operation impossible, were supported by documentary evidence which left no room for a doubt, no opportunity for explanation, no chance for evasion, and no way of escape.

Upon the question of slavery in the Territories, they both clearly and explicitly stated their positions. How, after hearing them speak, any one can misunderstand either, is more than we can comprehend.

Mr. Bell believes that slavery goes into the territories of the United States by virtue of the constitution; that as soon as a territory is organized, the constitution flings its protecting wing around slave property therein; that a southern man has a right to take his slaves to the territories and hold them there as property; that the constitution guarantees him protection in the use of such property; that Congress has the constitutional power to protect slavery in the territories; that "Congress ought to interfere to protect southern property in slaves in the territories;" but that, should we demand protection in the exercise of a clear and undisputed constitutional right, and it be denied us, that we ought to submit to the violation of this right and still remain in a union in which constitutional guarantees afford no security, in which constitutional rights are trampled under foot, in which we are wronged without remedy and injured without redress.

Mr. Magoffin believes that slavery exists in all the territories of the United States under the constitution; that southern people have a right to take their slaves into the territories and hold and use them there as property; that the constitution guarantees him protection in the exercise of this right; that Congress has the power to protect while it cannot prohibit slavery in the territories; that a territorial legislature cannot, either directly or indirectly, exclude or abolish slavery; that any unfriendly or hostile legislation on the part of a territorial legislature would be unconstitutional, null and void. He believes slavery is already sufficiently protected in the territories, and is opposed to the *wanton* introduction of this question into Congress again, but when the laws already existing fail to protect the rights of the slaveholder in the territories, and the territorial legislatures refuse to give adequate protection, he believes a necessity will have arisen which will make it the duty of Congress to pass laws to protect these rights. *He believes the slave owner has a right to hold his slaves in the territories, and that it is the duty of the federal government, including the* EXECUTIVE, *the* JUDICIAL, *and the* LEGISLATIVE *departments, each acting in its proper sphere, to* PROTECT *him in the exercise of this right.*

We submit, that the position of Mr. Magoffin is unequivocal That it is direct and explicit. That no honest man can misunderstand it. That it is safe, sound, and satisfactory to every true and determined friend of the south.

The Democrats are greatly pleased with the gallant, manly bearing of Mr. Magoffin. They are entirely satisfied with all his positions. They are greatly elated over the result of the discussion. They will go to work with an honest determination to give him such a vote in old Mason as was never given to a Democratic candidate before. So mote it be.

An Amusing Trick.

When Capt. Simms rose to reply to Mr. Harlan's last speech at Sandersville on Monday last, the Know-Nothings, (or most of them,) as if by preconcerted plan, moved in a body out of the house. Such contemptible tricks can but excite a smile. Either afraid to hear the withering reply of Simms to Harlan's demagoguery, or desiring to vent their party spleen by a manifestation of disrespect to their next Congressman, they resorted to this miserable trick. And what purpose will it answer? Who cares for their ill-mannered proceeding? Everybody understood the motive and despised the game sought to be played. Its only effect was to elicit remarks upon their want of courtesy, and to demonstrate to the crowd the desperation of the Opposition. When a party cannot stand discussion, when afraid of the reply of the Democratic candidate to their nominee, and when they shrink from the rejoinder of their opponent, they give sign of defeat.

Lex. Statesman.

STILL ALIVE.—We are glad to learn from the Mount Sterling Whig, that the wound in the throat of the Hon. John P. Martin, who attempted to commit suicide a few weeks since, near Catlettsburg, may not prove fatal, and that the chances are for his recovery.

Col. Boyd at Home.

Hon. Linn Boyd, accompanied by his family, reached his home near this city yesterday morning. The trip from Philadelphia to Cincinnati was made by railroad, and from Cincinnati to Paducah by steamboat. The journey by railroad was made by the Colonel upon his bed, being unable to undergo the fatigue of sitting up that length of time. His friends, however, will be gratified to learn that he stood the trip well, and is decidedly improved by it. We saw him at 8 o'clock yesterday morning immediately after he reached his residence, and we were astonished to find him looking so well, and in so fair a way for a rapid recovery. He is slowly but surely regaining his strength, and we confidently hope that a few weeks of the pure and healthful air of his "Old Kentucky home," will fully restore him to his wonted vigor.

We deeply regret that the Colonel will not be able to enter into the canvass in Kentucky, unless he may perhaps be able to make one speech at Paducah, to his old friends of the 1st district; but his mere presence amongst them will inspire the Democracy of the "Invincible First" with renewed zeal in their sacred cause.

Col. Boyd has been afflicted with a complication of the most painful diseases, which have racked him with agonizing misery, prevented him from sleeping at times for 48 hours, and utterly prostrated him physically. But he is now free from nearly all of them, is without pain, rests well, is rapidly regaining his strength, and is in full possession of all his intellectual powers. If his trip home does not injure him, his life and health are assured.—*Paducah Herald.*

ALEXANDRIA, CAMPBELL COUNTY, KENTUCKY.—The Democratic Executive Committee of Campbell county met at the court-house in Alexandria, Campbell county, Kentucky, on Wednesday, July 6, 1859, G. R. Fearons in the chair. The following persons were appointed Vigilant Committees for the several districts:

First District, Newport—Charles Stricker, M. Cook, Stephen Solar, James Stricker, John Cole, Geo. D. Allen, R. B. McCracken.

Second District, Newport—J. Q. A. Foster, M. J. King, Alexander Tuttle, Owen Coulin, Jacob Gugle, Bernard Hekman.

Jamestown District—Jno. Swartz. Wm. Tieman, Jas Hall, Chas. Stone, Henry Weivering.

Two mile House—Wm. McGrew, John Cline, Wm. Collier, and John F. Boyd

DeCourcy District—James Digby; Henry Mills, Peter France, Peter Yocum, John Dye, and Chas. Marmon.

Alexandria District—Thos. McDermott, David Shaw, Dr. H. K. Rashford, John Daniel, Wm. R. Clark, John J. Thomas, Henry Blatner, and A. Wagoner.

Carthage District—Cyrus Campbell, Alfred Taron, Stephen Sprower, E. P. Morin, jr., Johnson Critt.

Grant's Lick District—Daniel Caldwell, Foster Byrd, Green Gosney, James Rardin, Alexander Caldwell.

Dr. H. K. Rashford, Alexander Johnson, Jas. H. Parker, Frank Spillman, John J. Thomas, and Jas Jenner, were appointed a committee to select the grounds and make necessary preparations for the Mass Convention to be held on the 16th instant.

BLACK REPUBLICANISM IN KENTUCKY—LEGISLATIVE AND CONGRESSIONAL NOMINEES.—Night before last, the Black Republicans of Campbell and Kenton counties, Kentucky, met in Convention at the office of the Free South, a paper published in Newport by the contributions of the Garrisonian Abolitionists in the East, and nominated persons to represent those counties in the Legislature and the Tenth Congressional District in the Congress of the United States.

There were few persons present—about thirty, we believe—but what even these few expect to gain by their organizations or nominations, it would be hard to tell, unless it be a few dollars from some Eastern fanatics for the purpose of enriching a man who is wholly unworthy their support. Of course, they can not expect to succeed in electing their candidates, and although most of them are honest in their purposes, it seems to us they are being made the mere tools of a designing and unprincipled individual, who acts as their leader and appears to control their deliberations.

The following persons are the nominees of the Convention for the offices to which we referred above:

State Legislature—Abner Williams, of Kenton; William Harrison, of do., and T. D. Snyder, of Campbell

Congress—James R. Whittmore, of Campbell.

Cin. Enq.

ANOTHER COLD BLOODED MURDER.—On Wednesday morning, at half-past ten o'clock, Mr. Wm. H. Kelley, of Boone county, Kentucky, was waylaid and shot through the head and instantly killed by Wm. Ross, a neighbor, while plowing on his farm, a short distance back of Sugar creek. Ross fled, and the greatest excitement was caused in the neighborhood, a party having started instantly in pursuit of the murderer. The parties were young farmers. Kelley had been married about two months. Ross had several children. The former had purchased a farm from the latter at a bargain. Ross became dissatisfied before the deeds were executed, and demanded more. Kelley agreed to pay him $50 additional, but when the deed was executed he held Ross to the original contract. The latter, inflamed with passion, concealed himself near Kelley's premises, and shot him down with a rifle.

☞In his speech on Saturday, Mr. Bell said that he was then on his way to Frankfort, and that Georgetown was only one of his stopping places. He is slightly mistaken in his destination. He is bound for Salt river, and will reach that memorable stream about the first Monday in August. By the time he explores it thoroughly he will be in a fit condition to lay up for repairs. He will never be permitted to recline on that rosewood bedstead which is now enjoyed by his Excellency, Gov. Morehead, nor will he be permited to partake of the victuals cooked in a $300 stove, at the expense of the State, nor to enjoy other luxuries, save at his own expense, which are now indulged in by the present aristocratic and extravagant incumbent.—*George. Gaz.*

Deep-Laid Scheme Exposed—The Parties Arrested.

We made a notice a few days since of the arrest of Taylor Roberts, near Paris, Ky., charged with a robbery near Milton, in Trimble county. The Cincinnati Enquirer gives the following additional news:

Through the instrumentality of Marshall McLaughlin, we were on the first of the month informed by telegraph dispatch of an arrest made of Taylor Roberts, about four miles from Paris, on a charge of being connected in a robbery that took place near Milton, in Trimble county, some time in May last.

As near as we can arrive at the circumstances of the case, three men, whose names are Cortland Todhunter, of this city, Taylor Roberts, and John Morrissey, of Trimble county, concocted a scheme, at a little meeting the trio had here, to rob a man by the name of John Kennedy, who resides near Milton. They accordingly, on the night of the 23d day of May—that is, two of the party, who have since proved to be Roberts and Morrissey—visited the house of Kennedy, disguised as negroes, broke in, took Kennedy from his bed, tied his hands behind him, and were then about to proceed to rob the house, when Kennedy's wife appeared in the room, and seized one of the robbers, whose finger, in the scuffle that ensued, she bit off, and at the same time tore a strap from his shirt, which caused the robbers to flee from the premises.

From the general character of this Roberts, he was subsequently watched until suspicion became to strong he was arrested, as we have stated above. When he was taken he blowed upon Morrissey, or Morris, who was arrested yesterday morning as an accomplice in the crime. The twain being in durance vile, peached upon Todhunter, charging him with having concocted the scheme, though they did not allege that he was present at its execution. On the strength of their assertion Todhunter was also arrested by the officers of Trimble county. Counsel for the prisoners sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*, before Mayor Foley, who, after hearing the evidence, remanded them to the custody of the officers of Trimble county, and they left for Milton yesterday morning. Roberts had previously been taken there and secured in jail. Their trial will come off at the next term of the Circuit Court.

HARDWARE
AND
BUILDERS' WARE-ROOMS!
Main Street, next to Farmers' Bank, Frankfort, Ky.

JOHN HALY,

Having made arrangements with different Manufacturers in the above business, is now prepared to sell at prices fully as low as Cincinnati or Louisville, with a small advance for freight, &c.

THE stock in store at present comprises carpenters and joiners' tools; locks, bolts, hinges, screws, and nails, all sizes; guns and pistols; plain and ivory-handle dinner and dessert knives, with plated or steel forks; carving knives, forks, and steels. A fine assortment of stoves, mantels, and grates, in every variety of size and style; spring and cast steel; flat, round, and bar iron; plow plates, &c; paints, paint brushes, oil, varnishes, and white lead; French and Pittsburg glass; moulded and plain pannel doors, sash, and shutters; yellow and white pine flooring; laths, shingles, cement, plaster paris, lime, white sand, and everything necessary for the full completion of buildings of all descriptions.

In connection with the above business, as also that of house-building, I have opened a

MARBLE YARD

In Lexington, Ky., near the Broadway Hotel, and am prepared to contract, on reasonable terms, for the erection of all kinds of marble monuments, tombs and head stones, of the best Italian or American marble; and will also sell to the trade, block or slab marble, of the above kinds, as cheap as they can be purchased in Cincinnati or Louisville. Having bought this stock of marble for cash, I am enabled to offer it at the above rates.

Orders left at the yard in Lexington, or the store, next to Farmers' Bank, Frankfort, will receive immediate attention.

Contracts made for buildings of all kinds, and the erection of monuments, &c., in any part of the State.
feb17 w&t-wtf

☞ Commonwealth copy for 3 months.

New Tailoring Establishment.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, that he has commenced the business of

FASHIONABLE TAILORING,

on Main street, in Mrs. Noel's house, opposite Mr. W. H. Averill's Drug Store. He respectfully requests a share of the public patronage, and will warrant all work done to give satisfaction, and his prices as moderate as those of any other Tailor in the city. He has formerly been in business in Versailles, and refers to his customers there.
sep9 t-w&wtf JNO. W. VOORHIES.

BOOK BINDING.

A. C. KEENON informs his friends and former customers, that having regained his health, he has purchased back from A. G. Hodges the Bindery sold to him in November last, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

☞ CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.

☞ BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

☞ Bindery at the old stand, over Harlan's Law Office. oct28 w&t-wtf

Something New!
Agents wanted, to go into a New and Honorable Business, which will pay from $15 to $30 weekly. **No Humbug.** *Satisfaction guaranteed. Send stamp for particulars, which are free.*
S. M. MYRICK & CO., Lynn, Mass.
may13 w

AMECICAN AND ITALIAN
MARBLE WORKS.

WILLIAM CRAIK.
Opposite the Post-office, St. Clair Street,
FRANKFORT, KY.,

HAVING purchased of KNIGHT & CLARK their entire stock of Marble Monuments, Tombs, etc., I will continue to finish to order Monuments, Tablets, Tombs, Head-Stones, Cemetery Posts, Table Tops, Counters and everything in the Marble line, at short notice and in the very best style. I have secured the services of one of the best of designers and carvers in Philadelphia, and I pledge myself to get up better work than has every been finished in Frankfort, and as good as can be finished elsewhere. Call and see.

IRON RAILING, VERANDAHS, etc.
I have a great variety of designs at the shop, and will furnish the work at manufacturers price.
WILLIAM CRAIK.

Spring Bed for Sale in Frankfort.

GOULDS PATENT. This is an entire, new application of spiral springs to beds, making decidedly the most comfortable, neat, and cheap spring bed ever offered for sale, adjusted to every description of bedstead. We believe it entirely useless to go into detail relative to the advantages of this bed, having entire confidence in its durability and adaptation to the wants of the people. We offer to attach it to any bedstead, submit it to trial, to the satisfaction of any person, at the extraordinary low price of $4 50, and if, after trial, it proves unsatisfactory, take it away, refund the money, and replace old bottom as we found it.
DOXON & GRAHAM.
Sole agents for the sale of this new bed in this county.
my10-w&twtf.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, BATON ROUGE, LA., May 10, 1859.

AT a recent meeting of the Board of Supervisors of the State Seminary of Learning, held at Alexandria, in the parish of Rapides, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the President of the Board, in his official capacity, advertise for applications from persons competent to fill—

1. A Professorship of Mathematics, Natural and Experimental Philosophy, with Artillery tactics, to which office shall be attached a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars per anum—$2500.

2. The office of instructor of English and Ancient Languages; to which office shall be attached a salary of two thousand dollars per annum—$2000.

3. Instructor of Engineering, Architecture and Drawing; to which office shall be attached a salary of twenty-five hundred dollar—$2500.

4. The office of instructor of Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy and of Infantry Tactics; to which office shall be attached a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars per annum—$2500.

5. The office of Instructor of the Modern European Languages; to which office shall be attached a salary of two thousand dollars per anum.—$2000.

From the five Professors selected a Superintendent will be chosen, who shall receive one thousand dollars—$1000—extra consideration in virtue thereof.

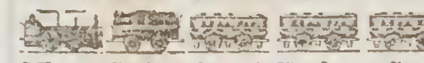
Furnished rooms to be provided to the Professors free of charge.

In accordance with the foregoing resolution, notice is hereby given to all such persons as may desire to present themselves as competent to fill the chairs above enumerated, to make application, accompanied with recommendations, etc., to me, at the Executive Office at Baton Rouge, until the 20th day of August next, and after that time at Alexandria, in the parish of Rapides, until the 1st day of September, 1859; at which time and place the selections will be made to fill the several Professorships and a Superintendent chosen.

The appointments thus made will take effect on the FIRST MONDAY OF JANUARY NEXT, (1860,) at which time the institution will be opened.
ROBERT C. WICKLIFFE.

☞ National Intelligencer, Richmond Enquirer, Louisville Courier, Philadelphia Enquirer, New York Herald, Charleston Mercury, Kentucky Yeoman, Boston Post, and Nashville Patriot, will please copy and send bill to the Executive office, Baton Rouge, La. je7 w&t-wtsepl

ADAMS EXPRESS CO.



Office at Gwin & Owen's Hardware Store.
G. W. OWEN Agent.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, ——— County, SS.

A STATEMENT respecting the affairs of the Adams Express company, made pursuant to an act of the Legislature of Kentucky, entitled, "An act concerning Express Companies," and numbered 751, declaring said Companies to be common carriers, and providing for the safety of articles entrusted to their care.

The business of said company is conducted by nine Managers, whose full names and proper places of residence are as follows, viz:

WM. B. DINSMORE, New York N. Y.
EDWARDS S. SANFORD, Philadelphia, Pa.
SAMUEL M. SHOEMAKER, Baltimore, Md.
GEORGE W. CASS, Pittsburg, Pa.
JAMES M. THOMPSON, Springfield, Mass.
CLAPP SPOONER, Bridgeport, Conn.
JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON, New York, N. Y.
JOHN BINGHAM, Philadelphia, Pa.
RUFUS B. KINSLEY, Newport, R. I.

"The persons interested as cestri que trust are the stockholders of said Company, who change from day to day, and of whom it is impossible to make an accurate statement; owing to the frequency of such changes.

"The amount of Capital employed in the business of said Company, in the State of Kentucky is as nearly as the sum can be ascertained, ten thousand dollars.

"And we, the subscribers the managers above named do hereby agree that legal process served upon any authorized agent of said Company, in said county, shall be deemed and taken as good service upon said Company and ourselves. Witness whereof, we have hereto subscribed our hands this 11th day of April, A. D., 1856.]

W. m. B. Dinsmore [L.S.]	Rufus B. Kinsley, [L. S.]
E. S. Sanford, "	Jas. M. Thompson, "
S. M. Shoemaker, "	Clapp Spooner, "
Geo. W. Cass, "	John Bingham, "
J. Livingston, "	

"STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA:
"Be it remembered, that on the eleventh day of April 1856, before me came George W. Cass, President of the Adams Express Company, and made oath that the foregoing statement, signed by him, is true according to the best of his knowledge and belief.
"G. W. CASS, Prest.

{L. S.} "CITY OF PITTSBURG, County of Allegeny, State of Pennsylvania:
Be it remembered, that on the eleventh day of April A. D. 1856, before me, Ch. McClure Hays, a commissioner in the State of Pennsylvania for the State of Kentucky, duly authorized and commissioned by the Governor of Kentucky, and under the laws thereof, as such to take acknowledgements of deeds, etc., to be used or recorded thereon, personally came George W. Cass, who being sworn according to law, says that the foregoing statement within is true to the best of his knowledge and belief, and as such sworn and subscribed before me.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year aforesaid.
CH. McCLURE HAYS,
Com. for Kentucky in Pennsylvania."

STATE OF KENTUCKY, SS.
I, Alexander H. Rennick, Clerk of the Franklin County Court in the State aforesaid, do testify that the foregoing is a true and complete copy taken from the original, this day filed in my office, and that G. W. OWEN is the agent of said company.

In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my name as clerk, this 16th day of April, 1856.
A. H. RENNICK, C. F. C. C.
May 3, 1858-tf

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY ARTICLES,
CAN BE OBTAINED AT
DR. MILLS' DRUGSTORE.

POMADES FOR THE HAIR
Of every style and price at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store

TOOTH BRUSHES,
A beautiful assortment, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

COMBS
Of every description and material, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

HAIR BRUSHES.
The largest variety in Frankfort, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

ODONTALGIC PREPARATIONS.
Consisting of Tooth Soaps, Tooth Paste, Tooth Powder, etc., at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

DOG GRASS BRUSHES.
For Cloth, Velvet and Bonnet purposes, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

FANCY SOAPS

FINE COLOGNE,
Of every price, of all shapes, colors, sizes and perfumes
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

FINE TOILET BOTTLES,
Beautiful styles of Bohemian, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
For sale in any quantity, either in bottles suitable for the toilet, or otherwise, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACTS.
The genuine Lubin's as well as a variety of other's make, in new styles, and at all prices, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

EVERYTHING
In the line of Fancy and Toilet articles, that either Ladies or Gentlemen can desire, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

FRANGIPANNI SACHELS
To lay in drawers and perfume clothing, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

THE VESPER GAS
OR
AIR LIGHT,
The Cheapest, most Brilliant, and most Convenient Artificial Light in the World!

THE Vesper Gas Light has won for itself a reputation for elegance, economy, safety, and simplicity far beyond any other artificial light. The Vesper Gas flame and fixtures precisely resemble in form those of coal gas; but in brilliancy and purity of light, it possesses a decided advantage over even Louisville coal gas. It requires no chimney; there is no need of daily trimming of wick; and the construction of the fixture is so simple that it is not liable to get out of order, and a child can manage it readily. The gas burned in the Vesper fixtures is generated from pure coal oil, without any admixture of alcohol or other foreign ingredient. It is entirely free from odor while burning, as, by a simple contrivance, the vapor of the oil is mixed with the atmosphere, producing perfect combustion and a most intense light. The light has been pronounced by those who have had it in constant use for months, as most pleasant to the eye while reading or sewing, there being no flicker or unsteadiness in the flame. The Vesper Gas Light is portable, and can be used in town or country—in fact wherever artificial light is required. The fixtures themselves are adapted in styles to suit all tastes, from the plain single-light burner to the most costly chandelier. Each chandelier is perfect in itself; there is no outlay to be made for service pipes. The gas is generated in the burner, and all fixtures, from the cheap single-light burner to the expensive chandelier, are miniature gas works in themselves. They are sold at prices which do not exceed the cost of the ordinary gas fixtures of similar style and ornamentation. A price list will be sent to any address on application.

MERCHANTS
visiting Louisville should not fail to procure the Vesper Gas Fixtures for their stores.

Churches, Hotels, Public Halls, and Private Residences
throughout the State can now be fitted up with these elegant and convenient chandeliers, and other beautiful gas fixtures, which add so much to the appearance of such places and to the comfort of the home circle, and which heretofore could be used only in those favored districts embraced within the coal-gas limits of large cities.

The limited space of an advertisement precludes the insertion here of the numerous testimonials of approval we have received from all quarters. Suffice it to say, scientific men and others who have examined and thoroughly tested the merits of the Vesper Gas Light, pronounce it the best and cheapest artificial light now known.

☞ The proprietor respectfully requests responsible merchants in every town and county in the State to correspond with him, believing they will find it to their interest to aid him in introducing this unequalled light to their customers.

Vesper Fixtures and Coal Oil prepared expressly for his burner kept constantly on hand, and for sale wholesale and retail. WM. H. SETTLE,
No. 6 Masonic Temple, Louisville, Ky.
mar26 w&t wtf

Vesper Gas.

WE are the Agents for the VESPER GAS, and are prepared to supply customers with Lamps and Coal Oil at manufacturers' prices. The public are invited to call at our store and examine these Lamps. W. H. KEENE & CO.
ap29 w&t-wtf

EDGAR KEENON............JNO. N. CRUTCHER
KEENON & CRUTCHER,
DEALERS IN
Books & Stationery,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
STRAW GOODS,
Umbrellas Notions, &c., &c.
jan1 w&t wtf Main street, Frankfort, Ky.

OFFICIAL.

Notice to the Holders of Kentucky State Bonds.

WHEREAS, by an act approved 1st of March, 1844, $150,000 of the bonds of the State were issued to the holders of the Lexington and Ohio railroad bonds, bearing date 1st January, 1845, and payable upon the presentation and delivery of said bonds in the city of New York, thirty years from the date thereof; but the State, on the face of said bonds, reserved the power to re-imburse the principal sum at her pleasure, at any time after the expiration of fifteen years from the date thereof, which period will expire on the 1st day of January, 1860: Notice is hereby given that the money will be deposited in the Bank of America, in the city of New York, to pay said bonds on that day, and from and after that day no interest will be paid on said bonds.

And whereas, $70,000 of bonds were issued under acts of February 23d, 1846, and March 1st, 1847, bearing date from the 7th of October, 1846, to 15th June, 1848, with a similar privilege reserved on the face of said bonds to pay at the end of fifteen years: Notice is also hereby given that said bonds will be paid at the Bank of America, New York, at the end of fifteen years from the date of each bond, and after that day no interest will be paid thereon.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD,
Governor and Chairman of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Kentucky.
MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.
apr21 w&t-wtd

Proclamation by the Governor.
$150 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, }
Executive Department, }

WHEREAS, It has been made known to me that JOHN WILLIAMS, sr., did, on the 15th day of May, 1857, kill and murder Benj. Lewis, in the county of Caldwell, and has since fled from justice:

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, by virtue of the authority vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of **One Hundred and Fifty Dollars** for the apprehension of said Williams, and his delivery to the Jailer of Caldwell county within one year from the date hereof.

{L. S.} In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1859, and in the 67th year of the Commonwealth.
B. the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.
MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

Description.—John Williams, sr., is about five feet six inches high; about 52 years of age; has dark hair, but not black, and somewhat gray; he is chunky built, and weighs about 170 or 180 pounds; has a scar made with a knife down his left cheek, and one on his right cheek, extending from about his nose towards his right ear; he also has a scar across his abdomen, just below his left nipple; one of his fingers on his right hand is bent back and stiff; his complexion is dark, with heavy beard, interspersed pretty thickly with gray hairs.
apr9 w&t-w3m

NOTICE!

THERE was committed to my charge, February 13, 1859, as Jailer of Carroll county, Ky., a runaway slave off the steamer Glendale, who calls himself JOE, and claims to be the property of Mary Bolden, of Shelby county, sixteen miles from Memphis, Tennessee. The boy is, I would judge, between 22 or 23 years of age, and about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches in height; rather likely than otherwise; of a copper color; he is quick in speaking when spoken to; he has a strong voice; he has a scar over his left eye, and has lost the fore-finger of his left hand; he has also a scar on his left hand, caused by a shot. His ancle is much chafed with a manacle which he has worn. High white man's nose; his back shows marks of the lash. Coating, when received, a part of an old black blanket coat, pants of casinet, striped, and with red specks; some small portion of a domestic shirt; no hat; common shoes.
DAVID OWEN,
mar4 w6m Jailer Carroll County, Ky.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY!

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to call the attention of the community generally to

VAN & BARRINGER'S
CELEBRATED PATENT
COMBINED COOKING STOVES,
Being of Various Forms & Patterns to suit any Locality.

The wonderful advantage which these stoves possess over all others, consists in the capacity of the flues, excellent draft, even distribution of the heat around the oven, superiority of the cooking, which, united with the multiplicity of work they are capable of performing, renders them the most complete Stoves, in their various combinations, that have ever been presented to the community.

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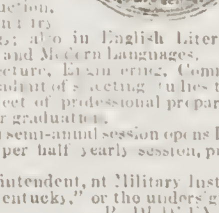

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